

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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Title: Ozone Plasma Medical Sterilization

FIELD AND BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to sterilization of medical equipment and, in particular, it concerns sterilization of medical equipment using ozone plasma.

 Of most relevance to the present invention is the STERRAD® 100S Sterilization System commercially available from Johnson & Johnson
10 Company. The STERRAD® System is based on the generation of low-temperature gas plasma from hydrogen peroxide. The low temperature gas plasma includes OH radicals which perform the sterilization of the medical equipment. The system does not leave toxic residues on surgical instruments and equipment, eliminating the need for a lengthy aeration phase, and sterile
15 instruments may be used immediately following the 55-minute sterilization cycle. A shortcoming of the aforementioned system is due to the need to use hydrogen peroxide. First, hydrogen peroxide is expensive. Second, hydrogen peroxide needs to be treated carefully. Third, a supply of hydrogen peroxide needs to be purchased specially to operate the system.

20 There is therefore a need for an effective sterilization system and method for medical equipment using cheap and readily available supplies.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is an ozone-plasma medical sterilization system and method of operation thereof.

According to the teachings of the present invention there is provided, a
5 method for sterilizing at least one item in a chamber, comprising the steps
of: (a) disposing the at least one item in the chamber; (b) pumping the
atmosphere from the chamber until the atmosphere of the chamber has a
pressure of less than one torr; (c) adding water vapor and ozone to the chamber;
(d) and generating electrical discharge in the chamber, such that the electrical
10 discharge produces OH radicals from the water vapor and the ozone so as to
contribute to sterilization of at least part of the at least one item.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the step of
pumping is performed by pumping the atmosphere from the chamber until the
atmosphere of the chamber has a pressure of less than half a torr.

15 According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also
provided the step of producing the ozone from oxygen using an ozonizer.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also
provided the step of producing the water vapor by passing at least part of the
ozone over a reservoir of water.

20 According to a further feature of the present invention, the step of
adding is performed, such that the adding increases the pressure of the
atmosphere within the chamber.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided the step of breaking the electrical discharge when the pressure of the atmosphere within the chamber is between 5 torr and 15 torr.

5 According to a further feature of the present invention, the step of adding is performed, such that the adding increases the pressure of the atmosphere within the chamber at least until the step of breaking is performed.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided the step of performing a cycle including the steps of pumping, adding, generating and breaking.

10 According to a further feature of the present invention, the step of performing the cycle is performed at least 20 times.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the step of performing the cycle is performed at least 60 times.

15 According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided the step of allowing the OH radicals to diffuse in the chamber for a specified diffusion time at the higher pressure end of the cycle.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided the step of recycling at least part of the ozone which was added to the chamber.

20 According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided the step of injecting radicals into the chamber.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the radicals include OH radicals.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the at least one item has an internal volume and the step of injecting is performed by injecting at least part of the radicals into the internal volume of the at least one item.

According to the teachings of the present invention there is also
5 provided a method for sterilizing at least one item in a chamber using a plasma gun, comprising the steps of: (a) disposing the at least one item in the chamber; and (b) injecting radicals into the chamber so as to contribute to sterilization of at least part of the at least one item.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the radicals
10 include OH radicals.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the at least one item has an internal volume and the step of injecting is performed by injecting at least part of the radicals into the internal volume.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also
15 provided the step of mechanically connecting the at least one item to a connector arrangement, wherein the step of injecting is performed by injecting the part of the radicals into the internal volume via the connector arrangement.

According to the teachings of the present invention there is also
provided a system for sterilizing at least one item, comprising: (a) a chamber
20 having a first door, the first door being configured, such that the at least one item is entered into the chamber via the first door; (b) a pumping system associated with the chamber, the pumping system being configured to pump the atmosphere from the chamber until the atmosphere of the chamber has a

pressure of less than one a torr; an ozone and water vapor system associated with the chamber, the ozone and water vapor system being configured for adding ozone and water vapor to the chamber; (c) an electrode arrangement disposed in the chamber; and (d) an electrical supply system electrically
5 connected to the electrode arrangement, the electrical supply system and the electrode arrangement being configured for generating electrical discharge in the chamber, such that the electrical discharge produces OH radicals from the water and the ozone so as to contribute to sterilization of at least part of the at least one item.

10 According to a further feature of the present invention, the pumping system is configured to pump the atmosphere from the chamber until the atmosphere of the chamber has a pressure of less than half a torr.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the ozone and water vapor system includes an ozonizer configured to produce the ozone from
15 oxygen.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the ozone and water vapor system includes a reservoir configured for storing water, the ozone and water vapor system being configured to produce the water vapor by passing at least part of the ozone over the water.

20 According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided a control system configured for actuating the ozone and water vapor system, such that the ozone and water vapor system adds the ozone and the

water vapor to the chamber thereby increasing the pressure of the atmosphere of the chamber at least until the electrical discharge is broken.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the control system is configured for performing a cycle including: (a) actuating the
5 pumping system to pump the atmosphere of the chamber until the atmosphere of the chamber has a pressure of less than half a torr; (b) actuating the electrical supply system to generate the electrical discharge in the chamber; (c) actuating the ozone and water vapor system, such that the ozone and water vapor system adds ozone and water vapor to the chamber thereby increasing the pressure of
10 the atmosphere within the chamber; and (d) actuating the electrical supply system to break the electrical discharge when the pressure of the atmosphere within the chamber is between 5 and 15 torr.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the control system is configured for performing the cycle at least 20 times.

15 According to a further feature of the present invention, the control system is configured for performing the cycle at least 60 times.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided a biological filter configured to filter air entering the chamber on completion of a sterilization process.

20 According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided a ozone destruction filter configured to substantially prevent a part of the ozone exiting to a surrounding atmosphere when the pumping system is actuated.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the electrode arrangement includes an electrode which is implemented as at least part of the first door.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also
5 provided a second door configured, such that the at least one item is removed from the chamber via the second door on completion of a sterilization process.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the electrode arrangement includes a first electrode which is implemented as at least part of the second door.

10 According to a further feature of the present invention, the electrode arrangement includes a second electrode which is implemented as at least part of the first door.

According to a further feature of the present invention the electrode arrangement includes a third electrode and a fourth electrode and the electrode
15 arrangement and the electrical supply system are configured, such that when the electrical supply system is actuated there is at least one central region of zero field gradient within the chamber.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided a secondary pumping system associated with the chamber, the
20 secondary pumping system being configured to recycle at least part of the ozone which was added to the chamber.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided a plasma gun configured for injecting radicals into the chamber.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the radicals include OH radicals.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided a connector arrangement configured, such that the plasma gun injects
5 at least part of the radicals into an internal volume of the at least one item.

According to the teachings of the present invention there is also provided a plasma gun system, comprising: (a) a housing; (b) a supply system associated with the housing, the supply system being configured to produce first ions and second ions in the housing, the first ions having a first polarity,
10 the second ions having a second polarity; (c) a vacuum pump associated with the housing; and (d) a first arrangement configured for being charged with the first polarity in order to: (i) repel the first ions, such that at least 50% of the first ions are removed from the housing via the vacuum pump; and (ii) neutralize at least 50% of the second ions, thereby producing radicals.

15 According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided a second arrangement configured for being charged with the second polarity in order to repel remaining the second ions, such that at least 50% of the remaining second ions are removed from the housing via the vacuum pump.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also
20 provided a dispersing arrangement configured to disperse the first ions and the second ions in order to reduce recombination of the first ions and the second ions.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the dispersing arrangement includes: (a) a conducting arrangement; (b) an insulation layer configured to insulate the conducting arrangement from the first ions and the second ions; and (c) an alternating power supply electrically connected to the
5 conducting arrangement.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the conducting arrangement includes two cross-aligned grills.

According to a further feature of the present invention, the first arrangement includes a mesh.

10 According to a further feature of the present invention, the supply system includes: (a) a water vapor supply configured to produce water vapor in the supply system; (b) an electrode arrangement disposed in the supply system; and (c) a power supply electrically connected to the electrode arrangement, the power supply and the electrode arrangement being configured for generating
15 electrical discharge in the supply system, such that the electrical discharge produces OH ions from the water vapor, wherein the radicals include OH radicals.

According to a further feature of the present invention, there is also provided a dry vacuum pump configured for pumping the radicals from the
20 housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is herein described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of an ozone-plasma sterilization system
5 that is constructed and operable in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing the steps of a sterilization process using the sterilization system of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a graph of pressure (within the chamber of the sterilization
10 system of Fig. 1) against time for the sterilization process of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram of an ozone-plasma sterilization system that is constructed and operable in accordance with a first alternate embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram of an ozone-plasma sterilization system
15 that is constructed and operable in accordance with a second alternate embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram of an ozone-plasma sterilization system that is constructed and operable in accordance with a third alternate embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 7 is a schematic diagram of an ozone recycling system for use with the sterilization system of Fig. 1;

Fig. 8 is a schematic diagram of a plasma gun for use with the sterilization system of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 9 is a schematic diagram of the plasma gun of Fig. 8 operationally connected to the sterilization system of Fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is an ozone-plasma medical sterilization system
5 and method of operation thereof.

The principles and operation of an ozone-plasma medical sterilization system according to the present invention may be better understood with reference to the drawings and the accompanying description.

By way of introduction, the system and method of the present invention
10 generates electrical discharge in chamber containing plasma of ozone and water vapor to produce OH radicals for sterilizing. The chemical reaction is given by the following equation:



Reference is now made to Fig. 1, which is a schematic diagram of an
15 ozone-plasma sterilization system **10** that is constructed and operable in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Sterilization system **10** includes a chamber **12** having a plurality of walls **64** and a door **14**. Chamber **12** has a capacity of generally between 1 and 10,000 liters and preferably between 50 and 2,000 liters. Walls **64** are typically constructed from
20 any material which withstands a vacuum. Door **14** is configured, such that one or more items for sterilization is entered into chamber **12** via door **14** in order to undergo sterilization. Door **14** includes a seal arrangement **38** configured to

ensure that air does not enter or leave sterilization system **10** during operation. Seal arrangement **38** is typically formed from any material which withstands a vacuum, OH corrosion and plasma discharge conditions, for example, but not limited to, VITON which is commercially available from DuPont Dow Elastomers L.L.C., 300 Bellevue Parkway, Suite 300, Wilmington, DE 19809. Sterilization system **10** also includes a pumping system **16** associated with chamber **12**. Pumping system **16** is configured to pump the atmosphere from chamber **12** until the atmosphere of chamber **12** has a pressure of generally less than 1 torr, preferably less than 0.5 torr. Pumping system **16** generally includes an inlet and outlet filter (not shown). Pumping system **16** includes one or more electronic pressure sensor arrangements disposed in chamber **12** for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere of chamber **12**. The electronic pressure sensor arrangements are configured to sense pressures from approximately 0 to at least 760 torr. It will be appreciated by those ordinarily skilled in the art that at least one of the electronic pressure sensors needs to sense air pressure accurately in the range of approximately 0 to 20 torr. By way of example, pumping system **16** is generally configured to have a pumping rate of 80 cubic meters per hour when the volume of chamber **12** is 100 liters. Pumping system **16** is typically a dry vacuum pump, for example, but not limited to, pump E1M80 with foreline traps which is commercially available from BOC Edwards of 301 Ballardvale Street, One Edwards Park, Wilmington, MA 01887. Sterilization system **10** also includes an ozone and water vapor system **18** associated with chamber **12**. Ozone and water vapor system **18** is configured for adding ozone

and water vapor to chamber 12. Ozone and water vapor system 18 includes an
ozonizer system 30 and an oxygen supply 31. Ozonizer system 30 is configured
to produce ozone from oxygen supplied by oxygen supply 31. An adjustable
valve 33 controls the supply of oxygen from oxygen supply 31 to ozonizer
5 system 30. By way of example, ozonizer system 30 is generally configured to
produce ozone at a rate of 200 grams per hour when chamber 12 has a capacity
of 100 liters. A suitable ozonizer system 30 is commercially available from
Ozontech Limited of Technion Hamama, PO Box 212, Nesher 36601, Israel.
Ozone and water vapor system 18 includes a water vapor system 32. Water
10 vapor system 32 includes a reservoir 34 configured for storing water. Ozone
and water vapor system 18 is configured to produce water vapor by passing
ozone produced by ozonizer system 30 over the surface of the water stored in
reservoir 34. Ozone and water vapor system 18 is typically configured, such
that the ozone and water vapor mixture entering chamber 12 has a humidity
15 level of approximately 99%. In accordance with a most preferred embodiment
of the present invention, reservoir 34 includes an ultrasonic device (not shown)
which produces the water vapor. Sterilization system 10 also includes an
electrode arrangement 20 disposed in chamber 12. Electrode arrangement 20 is
typically formed from a non-magnetic material which withstands OH corrosion
20 and plasma discharge conditions, for example, but not limited to, stainless
steel. In accordance with this preferred embodiment electrode arrangement 20
includes two electrodes 22, 24. Electrode 24 is implemented as part of door 14.
Sterilization system 10 includes an electrical supply system 26 electrically

connected to electrode **22** of electrode arrangement **20** via a wire **28**. Electrical supply system **26** is typically an AC plasma power supply, preferably in the radio frequency (RF) range, having a voltage output of between 400 and 2,000 volts and a power output of between 400 and 1250 watts. Electrode **24** is grounded. Chamber **12** includes an insulating layer **40** which prevents other surfaces of chamber **12** acting as electrodes. Insulating layer **40** is generally formed from, by way of example, but not limited to, PVDF, Teflon, Silicon or HDPE. Insulating layer **40** is not mechanically connected to chamber **12**. Additionally, insulating layer **40** has a textured surface, which faces the walls of chamber **12**. The textured surface enables air to enter between insulating layer **40** and the walls of chamber **12** in order to prevent insulating layer **40** collapsing inward when the pressure of the atmosphere of chamber **12** is reduced. The textured surface includes, by way of example, but not limited to, grooves with a depth and width of approximately 0.5 mm. Electrical supply system **26** and electrode arrangement **20** is configured for generating electrical discharge in chamber **12**, such that the electrical discharge produces OH radicals from the water and ozone so as to contribute to sterilization of at least part of the one or more items for sterilization. Sterilization system **10** also includes a biological filter **54**, for example, but not limited to, a High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filter. Biological filter **54** is configured to filter air entering chamber **12** on completion of a sterilization process. Sterilization system **10** also includes an ozone destruction filter **56**, typically a catalytic filter, configured to substantially prevent any ozone exiting to a

surrounding atmosphere when pumping system **16** is actuated. The term “substantially prevent” is defined herein to include filtering ozone, such that only an acceptable level of ozone is allowed to exit sterilization system **10**. The term “surrounding atmosphere” is defined herein to include the atmosphere external to sterilization system **10**. Sterilization system **10** includes a tube network **42** and valves **44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 62**. Tube network **42** and valves **44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 62** operationally connect together pumping system **16**, ozone and water vapor system **18**, biological filter **54** and ozone destruction filter **56**. Tube network **42** is connected to chamber **12** via two openings **66, 68**. Valves **44, 46, 48, 50, 52** are generally solenoid valves having two states, open or closed. Valve **62** is generally an adjustable solenoid valve configured to adjust the rate of flow of ozone leaving ozonizer system **30**. The method for producing OH radicals in chamber **12** is described in more detail with reference to Figs. 2 and 3. The method described with reference to Figs. 2 and 3 is performed using a control system **36** configured for actuating the components of sterilization system **10** described above, including valves **44, 46, 48, 50, 52**.

Sterilization system **10** also includes a plasma gun **58** and a connector arrangement **60**. Plasma gun **58** and connector arrangement **60** are configured for injecting OH radicals into the internal volume of one or more of the items for sterilization. Plasma gun **58** and connector arrangement **60** are described in more detail with reference to Figs. 8 and 9, respectively.

Ozonizer system **30** is tested prior to use by actuating ozonizer system **30** to produce ozone which exists sterilization system **10** via valve **62**,

valve 44, valve 48, valve 50 and ozone destruction filter 56. Ozonizer system 30 includes an ozone sensor (not shown) for measuring the quantity of ozone being produced by ozonizer system 30 to ensure that ozonizer system 30 is operating at full capacity.

- 5 Reference is now made to Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing the steps of a sterilization process using sterilization system 10. Fig. 3 is a graph of pressure (within chamber 12 of sterilization system 10) against time for the sterilization process of Fig. 2. Reference is also made to Fig. 1. The sterilization process using sterilization system 10 includes the following steps.
- 10 First, the items for sterilization are disposed in chamber 12 (block 500). Second, door 14 of chamber 12 is closed (block 502). Sterilization system 10 then performs a number of sterilization cycles, typically between 20 and 80 cycles, preferably 60 cycles, as follows. First, control system 36 opens valves 46, 48 and closes valves 44, 50, 52. Then control system 36 actuates
- 15 pumping system 16 to pump the atmosphere of chamber 12 until the atmosphere of chamber 12 has a pressure typically in the range of 0.5 to 5 torr (block 506, line 200). Next, control system 36 closes valves 46, 48. Then control system 36 actuates electrical supply system 26 to generate electrical discharge in chamber 12 (block 508). Next, control system 36 opens valve 44.
- 20 Then control system 36 actuates ozone and water vapor system 18, such that ozone and water vapor is “added” to chamber 12 thereby increasing the pressure of the atmosphere of chamber 12 (block 510) “at least” until control system 36 actuates electrical supply system 26 to break the electrical discharge

(block **512**, line **202**). The electrical discharge is typically sustained for about 5 to 10 seconds and is typically broken when the pressure of the atmosphere in chamber **12** is generally in the range of 5 to 15 torr, preferably in the range of 7 to 10 torr. The electrical discharge is broken before the electrical discharge starts to cause damage to sterilization system **10** or any of the items for sterilization. The terms “added” “at least” are defined herein to include adding ozone and water vapor after the electrical discharge has been broken, typically until the pressure of the atmosphere within chamber **12** is between 15 and 20 torr (block **514**, line **204**). In each cycle, water vapor and ozone are generally added for a period of between 10 and 20 seconds. It should be noted that, optionally, adding ozone and water vapor to chamber **12** is commenced before the electrical discharge is generated. While the electrical discharge is sustained, the electrical discharge produces OH radicals from the water vapor and the ozone so as to contribute to sterilization of at least part of the one or more items for sterilization. The term “produces OH radicals from the water vapor and the ozone” is defined herein as, producing OH radicals from at least part of the water vapor and at least part of the ozone. It should be noted that even though the ozone and water vapor added after the electrical discharge has been broken are unlikely to produce a significant amount of OH radicals, the ozone and water vapor has a sterilization effect by itself. Then control system **36** terminates actuation of ozone and water vapor system **18** and closes valve **44** (block **516**). Optionally, control system **36** allows a diffusion period between cycles thereby allowing the OH radicals to diffuse among the items for

sterilization in chamber 12 for a specified diffusion time at the higher pressure end of each cycle (block 518, line 206). The diffusion period for each cycle is generally up to 10 minutes. The steps of blocks 506 to 518 are repeated until the bacteria on the items for sterilization is substantially eradicated, between 20 and 60 cycles depending upon the duration of the steps. After the final cycle, control system 36 opens valves 46, 48. Then control system 36 actuates pumping system 16 to pump the atmosphere from chamber 12 out of sterilization system 10 via ozone destruction filter 56 (block 520, line 208). Control system 36 then closes valves 46, 48 and opens valve 52 to allow air from the surrounding atmosphere to enter chamber 12 via ozone destruction filter 56 and biological filter 54 (block 522, line 210). The steps of blocks 520 and 522 are repeated until the ozone remaining in chamber 12 is below an acceptable level, typically 0.1 parts per million, before allowing door 14 to be opened. An ozone meter (not shown) measures the level of ozone leaving chamber 12 via biological filter 54. Door 14 has a safety lock (not shown) which is controlled by control system 36 to prevent door 14 being opened when the ozone level in chamber 12 is too high.

Reference is now made to Fig. 4, which is a schematic diagram of an ozone-plasma sterilization system 70 that is constructed and operable in accordance with a first alternate embodiment of the present invention. Ozone-plasma sterilization system 70 is the same as sterilization system 10 (Fig. 1) except for the following differences. Ozone-plasma sterilization system 70 includes two doors 72, 74. Door 72 is configured, such that one or more items

for sterilization is entered into chamber 12 via door 72 in order to undergo sterilization. Door 74 is configured, such that the sterilized items are removed from chamber 12 via door 74 on completion of the sterilization process. Doors 72, 74 include two seal arrangements 76, 78, respectively, configured to
5 ensure that air does not enter or leave sterilization system 10 during operation. Electrode 24 is not implemented as part of doors 72, 74. Electrode 24 is implemented as part of walls 64 of chamber 12. Electrode 24 is grounded. Therefore, the surfaces of doors 72, 74 facing into chamber 12 are insulated by insulating layer 40. All surfaces of walls 64 facing into chamber 12 are
10 insulated with insulating layer 40 except for the region of electrode 24.

Reference is now made to Fig. 5, which is a schematic diagram of an ozone-plasma sterilization system 80 that is constructed and operable in accordance with a second alternate embodiment of the present invention. Ozone-plasma sterilization system 80 is the same as ozone-plasma sterilization
15 system 70 (Fig. 4) except for the following differences. Electrode 24 is implemented as a standalone electrode. Electrode 22 is electrically connected to one of the outlets of electrical supply system 26 via a wire 86 and electrode 24 is electrically connected to the other outlet of electrical supply system 26 via a wire 88. Electrode arrangement 20 also includes another two
20 electrodes 82, 84. Electrode 82 is implemented as part of door 72 and electrode 84 is implemented as part of door 74. Electrode 82 and electrode 84 are grounded. The surfaces of walls 64 facing into chamber 12 are covered by insulating layer 40.

Reference is now made to Fig. 6, which is a schematic diagram of an ozone-plasma sterilization system **90** that is constructed and operable in accordance with a third alternate embodiment of the present invention. Ozone-plasma sterilization system **90** is the same as ozone-plasma sterilization system **80** (Fig. 5) except for the following differences. Electrode **22** and electrode **24** are electrically connected to the same outlet of electrical supply system **26** via a wire **92**. The other outlet of electrical supply system **26** is grounded and is electrically connected to electrode **82**, electrode **84** via a wire **94**. Therefore, electrode arrangement **20** and electrical supply system **26** are configured, such that when electrical supply system **26** is actuated there is one central region **96** of zero field gradient within chamber **12**. Central region **96** is defined herein to include a region which does not extend to walls **64** of chamber **12**. Therefore, medical equipment or parts thereof which may be damaged by the electrical discharge are disposed within central region **96** of chamber **12**. It will be apparent to those ordinarily skilled in the art that electrode arrangement **20** and electrical supply system **26** can be configured, such that when electrical supply system **26** is actuated there is more than one central region of zero field gradient within chamber **12**.

Reference is now made to Fig. 7, which is a schematic diagram of an ozone recycling system **134** for use with sterilization system **10** of Fig. 1. Ozone recycling system **134** includes a pumping system **136**, a tubing arrangement **138**, and two valves **148**. Ozone recycling system **134** is configured for recycling of ozone in chamber **12** as follows. Valves **148** are

opened by control system 36. Then, ozone and water vapor is pumped by pumping system 136 around a circuit including ozone and water vapor system 18, chamber 12 and tubing arrangement 138. Ozone recycling is, optionally, either performed each cycle after the electrical discharge has been
5 broken or as a stand-alone sterilization process. In accordance with a most preferred embodiment of the present invention, ozone-recycling system 134 includes a connector arrangement 140. Connector arrangement 140 is a simple tube or a manifold having multiple outlets. Connector arrangement 140 is connected to an inlet 142 of chamber 12. One or more of the items for
10 sterilization are mechanically connected to connector arrangement 140 within chamber 12. Ozone and water vapor is then recycled via the internal volume of the items for sterilization via connector arrangement 140 so as to contribute to sterilization of the items for sterilization. The term "internal volume" is defined as the volume created by disposing planar seals over the openings of an item
15 for sterilization. A valve 144 is disposed between valve 48, valve 44 and an inlet 146 to chamber 12. Inlet 146 is the main inlet for ozone and water vapor into chamber 12. Inlet 146 is used when ozone and water vapor is added to chamber 12 when the electrical discharge is generated. However, when connector arrangement 140 is in use, valve 144 is closed to ensure that ozone
20 and water vapor is recycled via connector arrangement 140 and not inlet 146.

Reference is now made to Fig. 8, which is a schematic diagram of plasma gun 58 for use with sterilization system 10 of Fig. 1. Plasma gun 58 is configured to produce OH radicals. However, it will be apparent to those

ordinarily skilled in the art that plasma gun 58 can be modified to produce other radicals. Plasma gun 58 includes a housing 98 and a supply system 100 which is associated with housing 98. Housing 98 is formed from a material which withstands temperatures in the range of 600 degrees centigrade to 1000
5 degrees centigrade and plasma discharge conditions, for example, but not limited to, quartz, ceramic, Pyrex, electronic glass and metal ceramic. Supply system 100 includes a water vapor supply 102 configured to produce water vapor in supply system 100. Supply system 100 also includes an electrode arrangement 104 disposed in supply system 100. Electrode arrangement 104 is
10 typically formed from materials used for the electrodes of electron tubes. Supply system 100 also includes a power supply 106 electrically connected to electrode arrangement 104. Power supply 106 and electrode arrangement 104 are configured for generating electrical discharge in supply system 100, such that the electrical discharge produces negative and positive ions, including OH
15 ions from the water vapor. Power supply 106 is typically an AC power supply with a voltage output of up to 450 volts and a power output of 100 watts and a frequency of between 50 hertz and 20 kilohertz.

Plasma gun 58 includes a dispersing arrangement 108 which is configured to disperse the positive and negative ions in order to reduce
20 recombination of the positive and negative ions. Dispersing arrangement 108 includes a conducting arrangement 110 having two cross-aligned grills 112, 114. Dispersing arrangement 108 includes two insulation layers 116, 118 configured to insulate grill 112 and grill 114, respectively, such that conducting

arrangement **110** is electrically insulated from the positive and negative ions. Insulation layer **116** and insulation layer **118** are typically formed from an insulating material which withstands temperatures in the range of 600 degrees centigrade to 1000 degrees centigrade and plasma discharge conditions, for example, but not limited to, quartz, ceramic, Pyrex and electronic glass. Dispersing arrangement **108** includes an alternating power supply **120**, typically having a voltage output of 10 kilovolts, a power output of up to 500 watts and a frequency in the range of 50 hertz to 20 kilohertz. One outlet of alternating power supply **120** is electrically connected to grill **112** and the other outlet of alternating power supply **120** is electrically connected to grill **114**. Grill **112** and grill **114** each include substantially parallel conducting rods. The conducting rods generally have a length of between 30 and 200 mm and a diameter of 1 mm. The conducting rods are generally spaced with a gap of 1 to 2 mm. The rods of grill **112** are cross-aligned with the rods of grill **114**, such that the angle between the direction of elongation of the rods of grill **112** and the direction of elongation of the rods of grill **114** is greater than 45 degrees, preferably 90 degrees.

Plasma gun **58** also includes a vacuum pump **122** associated with housing **98**. By way of example, vacuum pump **122** typically has a pumping rate of approximately 100 liters per minute when the volume of housing **98** is 1 liter. Plasma gun **58** also includes a charged arrangement **124** including a mesh. The mesh is formed from a material which withstands the conditions within housing **98**, particularly chemical corrosion from the OH radicals. The mesh is

formed from, by way of example, but not limited to, a gold plated conductor. Charged arrangement **124** is configured for being positively charged by connection to a DC power supply **126**. Power supply **126** typically has a voltage output of up to 1,000 volts and a power output of up to 100 Watts.

5 Charged arrangement **124** is configured for repelling the positive ions, such that at least 50% of the positive ions are removed from housing **98** via vacuum pump **122**. Charged arrangement **124** is also configured for neutralizing negative ions, thereby producing radicals from the negative ions. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that charged arrangement **124** can be

10 negatively charged to produce radicals from positive ions. Plasma gun **58** also includes a charged arrangement **128** including a mesh. Charged arrangement **128** is configured for being negatively charged by connection to power supply **126**. Charged arrangement **128** is configured for repelling any remaining negative ions, such that at least 50% of the remaining negative ions

15 are removed from housing **98** via vacuum pump **122**. Plasma gun **58** includes a main power supply **130** which is electrically connected to power supply **106** and power supply **126**. Power supply **130** is preferably an RF power supply having a DC balance. Power supply **130** typically has a voltage output of 400 volts to 2 kilovolts and a power output up to 100 kilowatts. There is a grounded

20 plate **131** disposed within housing **98** at the opposite end to electrode arrangement **104**.

Reference is now made to Fig. 9, which is a schematic diagram of plasma gun **58** of Fig. 8 operationally connected to sterilization system **10** of

Fig. 1. Plasma gun 58 includes a dry vacuum pump 132, for example, but not limited to, a scroll pump, configured for pumping the OH radicals from housing 98 into chamber 12 of sterilization system 10 via connector arrangement 60. Connector arrangement 60 is typically formed from any material that withstands chemical corrosion from OH radicals. Connector arrangement 60 is a simple tube or a manifold having multiple outlets. Connector arrangement 60 is disposed between plasma gun 58 and chamber 12. One or more of the items for sterilization are mechanically connected to connector arrangement 60 within chamber 12. Plasma gun 58 then injects OH radicals into the internal volume of the items for sterilization via connector arrangement 60 so as to contribute to sterilization of the items for sterilization. Therefore, plasma gun 58 and connector arrangement 60 perform sterilization of the internal surfaces of medical equipment, for example catheters. The term “internal volume” is defined as the volume created by disposing planar seals over the openings of an item for sterilization.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the present invention is not limited to what has been particularly shown and described hereinabove. Rather, the scope of the present invention includes both combinations and sub-combinations of the various features described hereinabove, as well as variations and modifications thereof that are not in the prior art which would occur to persons skilled in the art upon reading the foregoing description.